

stage as a roar of laughter echoed throughout the court. Even the judges were unable to suppress a smile as they gazed on M. Bertillon's stage properties strewn over half the platform. A table was brought in, upon which the plans he was using could be placed.

The witness began by saying that only intelligent men could follow his explanations, and the court was half emptied as the audience, after a laugh at his extraordinary words and expressions, soon became bored and went out.

M. Bertillon began his deposition at 8.30 a. m. It occupied the whole of the forenoon, and will, perhaps, occupy a good part of the afternoon. The courtroom presented a curious scene. In the M. Bertillon, whom the Dreyfusards, in their most indulgent moments, describe as a "dangerous maniac," spent the three remaining hours of the session in explaining, in unintelligible terms, his "infallible system" of proving that Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau. The majority of the public, however, utterly unable to comprehend M. Bertillon's theories, had left the courtroom. Even "La Dame Blanche" abandoned her post.

In the mean while, M. Bertillon, with gestures and in the shrill, high pitched voice of a quack at a country fair, continued his monologue, producing every minute some fresh paper covered with wonderful hieroglyphics, copies of which he presented to the judges, who carefully examined them. Their heads were clustered together, their eyes gazing on the long, wide strips of paper, while M. Bertillon leaned over their table, trying to explain his mystifying diagrams, which were afterward passed to MM. Labori and Demange, who, however, apparently did not derive much profit from their perusal. Dreyfus gazed at the scene with a look of stupefaction.

HIS DEMONSTRATION A FAILURE.

The clearest utterance of M. Bertillon, during the course of his demonstration, was that the handwriting of the bordereau "obeys a geometrical rhythm, of which I discovered the equation in the prisoner's blotting pad." A practical demonstration of the writing of the bordereau, according to his system. Then he witness bare, cleared the desk attached to his high hat on the floor, and, sitting down, began copying the bordereau. The audience watched him as he bent over the desk busily drawing letters. The judges, too, gazed at him, until, at the end of ten minutes, the people and the judges became restlessly impatient, and Colonel Jouaust remarked that it was not necessary to copy the whole bordereau, and that a few lines would suffice.

A few minutes later, M. Bertillon rose, strode to the judges' table, and laid before them his copy. The judges, counsel, the Government Commissioner, Major Carrière, and the clerk of the court clustered around in one group, eager to see the result. The audience watched this strange spectacle until Colonel Jouaust shrugged his shoulders, and then the spectators knew that M. Bertillon had failed to satisfy them.

M. Bertillon noticed this, and said apologetically, "I was too badly prepared."

M. Labori, of counsel for the defense, returned to counsel's table, and, in response to a look of inquiry from Dreyfus, whispered a few words to the prisoner, with a shrug of his shoulders and a smile on his face. Dreyfus appeared perfectly satisfied.

Colonel Jouaust, then, at 11.45 a. m., adjourned the court, and the soldiers carried them out. The newspaper men who crowded around M. Labori, asking him for his impressions, counsel said that there was a certain resemblance to the bordereau, adding: "But that is all. M. Bertillon only did what dozens could do. It only proves that he is a clever forger. That is all."

M. Labori to-day summoned ten new witnesses for the defense.

THE TESTIMONY.

Rennes, Aug. 25.—At the opening of the session, M. Grébillon, the principal archivist of the Headquarters Staff, requested permission to absent himself for twenty-four hours, owing to a summons of the Minister of War, General De Marquis de Galliffet, who desired to see him in Paris. This request excited considerable comment; it was suggested that the Minister of War wished to refresh M. Grébillon's memory, which has been so strongly anti-Dreyfus.

Then followed the reading of a medical certificate saying that Colonel Du Paty de Clam was too ill to leave his bed. Mme. Du Paty de Clam also wrote to the Government Commissioner offering a written supplementary deposition from her husband.

M. Labori, after securing the names of the doctors who signed the certificate, asked the court to appoint two well known physicians to report officially on Du Paty de Clam's condition. Colonel Jouaust, however, declared it was useless to do so, as the condition of the invalid was well known.

ESTERHAZY'S CONFESSION.

Rowland Strong, correspondent of "The New-York Times," a member of the staff of "The Observer," of London, was the first witness called. He described at length interviews which he had with Esterhazy, saying that "The Observer" offered Esterhazy 5000 for certain documents and a confession that he wrote the bordereau, as published April 25. Replying to the court, Mr. Strong said that Esterhazy, while admitting the authorship of the bordereau, said the documents enumerated in it had been betrayed by Dreyfus to Germany.

M. Henri Weil, an ex-officer of the Headquarters Staff, was then called. But he was absent, and his deposition was read. The facts in the case were published on April 20. M. Weil's statement, in substance, was that Esterhazy told him in 1894 that Dreyfus was innocent, but that this would not prevent his conviction, because he was a Jew. (Sensation.)

A brief discussion ensued regarding the character of Colonel Picquart's former order, Savignaud, who testified yesterday to posting letters in May and June, 1897, addressed by the

How hard a mother has to coax before she can get her child to take its first step. It is just about the time when the child is beginning to walk that the mother is beginning to feel the weight of the child's head.

crushing experience of a former failure which depresses and discourages the sufferer. In spite of doubts and fears you will take the first step to health when you take the first dose of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It never fails to help. In ninety-eight cases out of one hundred it never fails to cure. Obsolete cough, bleeding from the lungs, spitting of blood, emaciation, night-sweats, conditions which if neglected or unsuitably treated terminate in consumption, have all been perfectly and permanently cured by "Golden Medical Discovery."

Sick persons are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce by letter, absolutely without fee or charge. Every letter is regarded as strictly confidential. Each answer is mailed in a plain envelope. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

"My wife was taken sick in August, 1897," writes Mrs. Huelbig, of Benton, Franklin Co., Ill. "The doctors and neighbors pronounced her trouble consumption. I had two physicians but they did not do much good. She coughed night and day; could not lie down for coughing and she got down very low. I thought she never could be cured. Then I got four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and she took all of it, and is all right now. She is stronger than before we were married. She is taking care of the baby and does all the housework, including the washing."

Colonel M. Scheurer-Kestner, the former Vice-President of the Senate, who has been prominent in obtaining a revision of the Dreyfus case. During this discussion Savignaud protested that he had been confounded with a bandsman of the same name who had a bad character.

An ex-sergeant, who was at one time employed in the War Office, testified to seeing Dreyfus copying the list of railroad stations mentioned in the plan of mobilization, to which Dreyfus replied: "It is true. But I copied the list by order of Captain Besse."

The testimony of the handwriting experts followed. M. Gobert, after testifying to the facts published on April 22 and April 24, vehemently protested against the insinuation that he was an interested witness. He referred to his thirty years of service, during which he had reported on thousands of documents, and added, visibly affected: "I protest against the term 'interested expert.' But," turning toward the prisoner, "after all, I have no right to complain when I look at this unfortunate man now before you."

A POINT FAVORABLE TO DREYFUS.

He asserted that the handwriting of the bordereau was natural and fluent, but that it was almost illegible, whereas Dreyfus, even when writing rapidly, always wrote most legibly. The witness asked General Gonsse if an envelope accompanied the bordereau, as he, M. Gobert, wished to see what the writer's careful calligraphy was like, explaining that the address of a letter is always in a firmer hand than are its contents.

General Gonsse refused the request on the ground that the witness must not know the name of the addressee. The General also decided not to allow the bordereau to be photographed, alleging that if the War Office photographers were allowed to photograph it, all Paris would be acquainted with the bordereau the next day. (Laughter.)

Thereupon the witness remarked: "General Gonsse, this is a very interesting confession." M. Gobert then suggested that the work be entrusted to the Prefecture of Police, where M. Bertillon is the photographer. Until then, the witness also said, he had never heard of M. Bertillon as a handwriting expert, adding that he became an expert for this special occasion, when he was called in the War Office. (Laughter.)

General Gonsse, it appeared from the testimony, was greatly enraged when he learned of the result of M. Gobert's examination of the bordereau, and visited the expert repeatedly. The latter always insisted upon learning the name of the officer they wanted to arrest.

"It was not proper," said M. Gobert, "for me to accuse any one without being perfectly cognizant of the facts, especially in circumstances of so grave a nature. I would not accuse any one anonymously, for to do so would be contrary to the law."

Amidst laughter in the court, the witness described how, from an examination of an official report on Dreyfus, from which Dreyfus's name had been removed, M. Gobert had the malicious satisfaction of telling General Gonsse the name of the officer they wanted to arrest.

WANTED A REPORT AGAINST DREYFUS.

It was after M. Gobert had refused to incriminate Dreyfus that M. Bertillon was entrusted with the examination of the bordereau, and, after a few hours' study, M. Bertillon positively attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus. From that time forward M. Gobert heard no more of the Dreyfus case. He was not asked to submit a report, but described to the then Minister of Justice, M. Guérin, the circumstances of the case. M. Guérin, continued the witness, intimated that "these were soldiers' affairs," which did not concern him as Chief of the Civil Judiciary.

Colonel Jouaust asked M. Gobert for a more definite criticism of the bordereau, and the witness replied that he noticed certain similarities between the handwriting of the bordereau and that of Dreyfus. But there were many important differences which proved to him that Dreyfus was not the author of the bordereau, and his opinion had since been confirmed, "because it was now proved that the bordereau was the work of Esterhazy."

Replying to the court, M. Gobert suggested that the judges compare the bordereau with a letter addressed to him in Esterhazy's handwriting, and dated from Rouen on August 17, 1894, and with documents written by the prisoner. "You will then unmistakably recognize," M. Gobert added, "that the bordereau is in Esterhazy's handwriting, and not in the handwriting of Dreyfus." (Decided sensation.)

The witness at this juncture identified the bordereau as the same which was submitted to him, and he proceeded to point out the identical letters therein with letters admittedly written by Esterhazy, saying that while the resemblance was not apparent in Dreyfus's handwriting, in Esterhazy's there were marked peculiarities of punctuation and the manner of beginning fresh lines, which were also noticeable in the bordereau, but which were not found in the prisoner's chirography.

Proceeding, the witness traversed the old ground of the peculiarities of the tracing paper which it is known Esterhazy used, and said the date of the bordereau must be July 24, 1894. The expert refused, in reply to a question by the court, to admit that the bordereau was written in a disguised hand. He said that it had been written with great rapidity, precluding all idea of doctoring or tracing.

GENERAL GONSE TRIES TO TRAP HIM.

General Gonsse asked permission to question M. Gobert, and said: "In what army list did you look for the name of Dreyfus?"

M. Gobert—I used the list which is generally kept in business houses.

The General pointed out that this list did not give the information claimed by M. Gobert. But the witness maintained that he had stated nothing but the pure and simple truth.

General Gonsse having alluded to certain undesirable acquaintances formed by M. Gobert, the latter replied, amid sensation in court: "I emphatically protest against the insinuations of General Gonsse. There is not a single word of truth in what he says."

There was a further dispute between General Gonsse and M. Gobert over circumstances in connection with the witness's examination of the bordereau. M. Gobert said that Colonel D'Abeville was present, but the Colonel promptly advanced, and said that he had never seen M. Gobert before to-day, adding: "If M. Gobert's other recollections are as exact as this, the Court will draw its own conclusions." (Murmurs of disapproval.)

Dreyfus here declared in the most positive manner that he had never been at the Bank of France, where M. Gobert was employed, nor had relations with any one there. The prisoner asserted that his sole desire was to know the truth. He admitted he had been engaged in various financial operations, but said he had never asked either for written or verbal information from the Bank of France.

There was a general movement of curiosity when M. Bertillon, the well known specialist in the measurement of the human body, was called, and the interest deepened when the chief of the Identification Department advanced to the witness bar. He was soon afterward followed by four soldiers and a non-commissioned officer bearing portfolios, drawing boards, and a variety of packages and paraphernalia, which were deposited on the platform, to the amusement of the audience.

M. Bertillon prefaced his testimony by saying his explanations would be understood only by a very limited number, and therefore he asked the Court to permit him to refer to documents

which he had brought, in order to make his evidence more intelligible. (Laughter.) The specialist then unpacked packages of photographs, plans, etc., and another table was brought in to hold the mass of papers produced.

In monotonous tones M. Bertillon proceeded to demonstrate technically how he reached the conviction of Dreyfus's guilt, reciting the facts published on April 22. He said he proposed to prove to the Court: (1) That the bordereau was a doctored document; (2) that it could only be manufactured by the prisoner; (3) that it had been written in a free hand by means of a key-word placed beneath tracing paper in such a way as to be quite visible.

The witness, continuing, declared that Dreyfus did not have recourse to imitating Esterhazy's free handwriting, because it required too long to study, and he used the tracing process because it was easier to learn and more likely to be successful. With the view of illustrating his meaning, M. Bertillon handed round photographs of the bordereau, etc., and during the course of the demonstration the specialist advanced to the judges' bench, and with his finger pointed out illustrations of his theories.

AN ASTOUNDING REVELATION.

MM. Demange and Labori, the judges and others gathered in a group around the witness. Dreyfus appeared to be stupefied by the comparatively incomprehensible jargon, and many of the audience left the court. Suddenly the wandering attention of those remaining in the hall was riveted by the remark enunciated by M. Bertillon, in loud tones:

"We clearly have before us a fabricated document. The one word always rests upon the other, with a divergence of 1.25 millimetres and 2.25 millimetres. That is a phenomenon which is unnatural."

M. Labori watched the specialist for a few moments, and then returned to his seat, holding up both hands and exclaiming: "It is most extraordinary!"

M. Bertillon continued his explanations, and caused such a whirl in the brains of his hearers that Colonel Jouaust finally remarked: "We must have a few minutes' rest."

When the session of the court was resumed, M. Bertillon made further demonstrations. He compared words of the bordereau with words of the documents in comparison. Leaning on the judges' bench, he placed the entire bordereau over a graphic canvas, and proceeded to show that by doing so Dreyfus succeeded in formulating the principal rules which served to guide him in making his joining marks, adding that any copyist possessing a key to these rules could learn to replace the entire bordereau. The witness then proceeded to try to demonstrate the practicability of this.

"When persons are accused," he said, "it is not sufficient to meet the charge with denials, but it is necessary to prove that they have not done what they are charged with. In this case the handwriting was disguised. There is, therefore, presumptive proof that the prisoner is guilty."

After this M. Bertillon pointed out that five questions in the bordereau were traced in the same manner, and said: "I had reached this point in my experiments when I was summoned to the Cherche Midi prison by Major D'Ormescheville. The Major explained that he wished my personal opinion on cryptographic methods, sympathetic inks, etc., which might help the family of Dreyfus in corresponding with him. The request was partly due to the fact that a number of letters addressed to the prisoner by his family had been received."

THAT INCRIMINATING "O."

"During the course of the interview Major D'Ormescheville produced one of these letters. I had hardly cast my eyes on it before I was astounded to notice the same kind of a negative 'O' with which I had been so struck. It was in a letter from Mme. Dreyfus."

The specialist then pointed out how he found the same peculiarities of Dreyfus's handwriting in the letters of other members of his family, and proceeded to give a long and perfectly intelligible exposition, designed to demonstrate that this proved the guilt of the prisoner. The audience, quite in the dark regarding the meaning of the technicalities, punctuated the queer expressions of the witness with peals of laughter. The members of the court martial evidently tried hard to understand, while Dreyfus appeared fatigued, but endeavored to follow the arguments.

"My theory," continued the witness, "was in 1894 considered by the Ministry of War to be favorable to the prisoner. If the defence accepted it, they said, the long magistrat investigation would have raised his voice and struck the table with his fist—'when the word grille' (perfected card used for ciphers) was uttered at the court martial in 1894 the prisoner's face contracted. When I spoke of the fabrication of the bordereau he exclaimed, 'Oh, the wretch! He saw me write then!'"

THE PRISONER UNMOVED.

Dreyfus listened impassively to this trade. The audience again became animated when M. Bertillon announced that he would give a practical demonstration of how the bordereau was fabricated, by means of a key-word. The witness, seated at a table, began to copy the bordereau on a sheet of paper similar in character to the famous document. After a quarter of an hour Colonel Jouaust suggested that it was not necessary to finish the demonstration. M. Bertillon rose and showed the judges the result of his labor, remarking, "I was in a bad position."

The audience concluded from this remark that the experiment had not succeeded, and the expression of the judges' faces seemed to bear out this opinion. The Court adjourned for the day at 11.45 a. m.

At the close of the proceedings a crowd surrounded M. Labori, anxious to know his opinion of M. Bertillon's imitation bordereau. The lawyer answered that, so far as he could judge by a hurried glance, it certainly had a resemblance to the original, but by no means any identity with the document. "But that is all," he added. "M. Bertillon did only what dozens could do. It only proves that he is a clever forger. That is all."

DE MULLER'S TESTIMONY FALSE.

STATEMENT IN REGARD TO THE NEWS-PAPER IN EMPEROR'S BEDROOM.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—The correspondent here of The Associated Press was informed to-day at the Court Martial Office that the statement made on the witness stand at Rennes yesterday by M. Merliand de Muller, a friend of M. Quesnay de Beaupre (the former judge of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation) that he had seen a newspaper, the "Libre Parole," bearing a postage stamp, in Emperor William's bedroom at Potsdam, and that on the paper were certain words in German, meaning "Dreyfus has been arrested," could not possibly be true.

It was pointed out that His Majesty invariably puts his desk in order before leaving his room, and that nothing is left lying around or open. But if he should fail to do so, it is the duty of his valet to put his things away. Besides, it was also said, the Emperor does not read whole newspapers, but only marked clippings, which, later, are incorporated in scrap books.

MYSTERIOUS LETTER AT LYONS.

Paris, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Lyons says that a bag has been found in the river Rhone there, containing a paper with this pencilled inscription:

"Labori, to Lorimer, Basle. Nothing will be done. Dreyfus is innocent. Voluntary suicide. Orders executed."

The bag was handed over to the police, but no

explanation in the matter has been forthcoming. There is a possibility that the inscription in the bag is a hoax.

Lorimer (now Lorimer) was the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry's secretary, who committed suicide at Basle, Switzerland.

MINISTER OF WAR COMPLIES.

SENDS THE DOSSIER TOUCHING ON THE CONDUCT OF PATY DE CLAM TO RENNES.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The Minister of War, General Marquis de Galliffet, has transmitted the dossier of the Tavernier inquiry into the conduct of Colonel Du Paty de Clam to the court martial at Rennes, as requested by Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defence on Wednesday last.

CHAMBERS TO RETURN TO SAMOA.

HE SAYS HE IS ON A FOUR MONTHS' LEAVE OF ABSENCE—ADVANTAGE OF EXPANSION TO THE SOUTH.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 25.—W. L. Chambers, Chief Justice of the Samoan Islands, is spending several days in this city on private business. He is in this country, he says, on a four months' leave of absence.

Regarding conditions in the islands when he left them, Justice Chambers said that they were peaceful, and had been so ever since the visit of the International Commission. But disturbances in the islands might occur at any time until their status was definitely fixed.

Referring to the attitude of the Germans at Samoa, Justice Chambers spoke cautiously, saying: "The Germans, whatever their attitude might have been before the visit of the International Commission, have been friendly ever since that time, and we have no right to presume that they will act otherwise."

On the subject of expansion he said: "I am surprised that the South, above all sections of the country, is not apparently in favor of the United States holding on to everything it has in the Pacific. With the Nicaragua Canal to aid us, we of the South, with our expanding cotton, lumber and iron business, have a grand opening in the markets of the Pacific, including the Philippines, Samoa and the rest."

Honor for Samoa Consul General.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class on Herr Rose, the German Consul General at Apia, Samoa.

Herr Rose left Samoa about June 15 for a visit to the United States. He arrived in Washington July 13 and reported at the German Embassy there.

AN EXODUS FROM FINLAND.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA ON A HUGE SCALE.

London, Aug. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Times" says:

Emigration from Finland has assumed immense proportions, and is being sent to the United States, Canada and Australia to seek settlements. The Canadian Government has commissioned an expert visit to the country, and is already sending out a large number of Finns as agricultural settlers.

PINNISH DELEGATES IN CANADA.

SEARCHING FOR SUITABLE SITES FOR COLONIES OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN.

Montreal, Aug. 25 (Special).—Two delegates sent out by the Finlanders who are planning emigration to this continent, in consequence of the policy of the Russian Government, have reached here, and will be joined next week by two more. They will then, in the company of an officer of the Department of the Interior, start for the Canadian northwest, with a view to securing sites for colonies.

The delegates have already been through Newfoundland, but their decision was that there was no opening there for their compatriots. Mr. Boogstrom, one of the delegates, says that if the Russian Government persists in its plan to Russify Finland and destroy the measure of self-government enjoyed in that country, there will be an exodus of large dimensions. As an indication of this feeling, the delegates state that within the last six months over two thousand Finlanders have quitted their homes and removed to the United States, where there is already a Finnish population of about one hundred and twenty thousand. The Canadian Government will no doubt do its utmost to secure this outflow from Finland, though it is likely there will be some opposition to receiving the new immigrants.

In the last few years there has been a large influx of foreigners, principally of Gallicians and Slovaks, and these are now many colonies of these people scattered through the Northwest. The Opposition newspapers have lately made a vigorous campaign against this immigration, asserting that these foreigners will not become Anglicized for generations. It is quite possible that the Finns, who are more numerous than the Slovaks, will have little effect on the Government, which is pledged to the policy of getting all the immigrants from Continental Europe that can be induced to come.

EARTHQUAKE FOLLOWS METEORITE.

DOUBLE NATURAL PHENOMENA OBSERVED AT OPORTO.

Oporto, Aug. 25.—At 1 o'clock this morning a meteorite crossed the sky here. A slight earthquake shock was felt at the same time. No damage has been reported.

RIOTING IN AN AUSTRIAN TOWN.

FIGHTING BETWEEN A MOB AND MILITARY PARTISANS.

Klagenfurt, Austria, Aug. 25.—The rioting which broke out here last evening in front of the palace of the Prince Bishop was renewed to-day. In yesterday's conflicts between the military and the mob a number of persons were wounded and numerous arrests were made.

The Landwehr was called out last night to support the police. A large crowd made a demonstration in front of the Town Hall, demanding the release of the arrested persons, but by midnight order had been restored.

FATE OF A STEAMER'S CREW UNKNOWN.

SECOND OFFICER AND FOUR MEN OF THE TEKOA RESCUED—WRECKED IN THE PACIFIC.

Valparaiso, Aug. 25.—The British bark Iredale, Captain Plunkett, arrived here to-day from Barry with the second officer and four of the crew of the British steamer Tekoa, Captain Ford, which had struck on Staten Island, in the Pacific, on August 7. The fate of the remainder of the crew of the Tekoa is unknown. The Tekoa left Wellington on July 19 for London.

THE ARGUMENT FOR VENEZUELA.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The sittings of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission were resumed to-day. Professor John R. Solly, continuing his argument in behalf of the Venezuelan case, said that while evidence of British sovereignty was abundant, proofs existed of Venezuela's control. He devoted much of his time to an interpretation of the agreement of 1850.

PREFER EDWARD BLAKE FOR PREMIER.

TORONTO, ONT., AUG. 25.—A MOVEMENT IS ON FOOT AMONG PROMINENT LIBERALS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE TO PERSUADE EDWARD BLAKE, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR SOUTH LONGWOOD, TO LEAVE THE FIELD OF IMPERIAL POLITICS AND RETURN TO CANADA AND ASSUME THE TASK OF DIRECTING THE AFFAIRS OF GOVERNMENT IN ONTARIO, BECOMING PREMIER AND ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Catholic Summer School Closes.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The eighth annual session of the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven closed to-night with a lecture on "The Songs of Italy" by the Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin, of New-York City. The Rev. T. G. Gasson, of Boston College, lectured this morning on "The Building of Character." The school has been in session continually since July 7, and this year's session now just ended has been the most successful in the history of the school. The daily attendance for the seven weeks has averaged over four hundred.

IMMENSE PROPERTY LOSS IN CHILI.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., Aug. 25.—According to trustworthy reports received here, the property valued at more than \$1,500,000 has been destroyed in the severe storms that have swept the country during the last fortnight.

BY WAY OF LABUAN.

A ROUNDABOUT REPORT AS TO THE CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

London, Aug. 25.—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company at Labuan, an island near Borneo, cables that trustworthy news received there direct from Manila says that an indescribable state of anarchy prevails. The Americans, according to these advices, occupy a radius of fifteen miles there; around the town of Iloilo they occupy a radius of nine miles, and around Cebu they occupy a small radius. The rest of the country, it is added, is in the hands of the Filipinos.

The correspondent also says that it is reported the Filipinos have murdered the crew of the steamer Saturnus.

A dispatch to The Associated Press from Manila on August 5 said the steamer Saturnus, of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, had been beached under the insurgent trenches at San Fernando, and had been burned August 2.

TALK AT MANILA OF END OF THE WAR.

MAY BE PROLONGED MONTHS AND EVEN YEARS—INSURGENTS PIN THEIR HOPES ON CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Manila, July 22, via San Francisco, Aug. 25.—In Manila talk of the ending of the war deals no longer with weeks but with months and years. Among the mass of people here, the military men and foreign residents, the insurgents for three months have held off the Americans until their moment was ripe. In this they have been as successful as they could have hoped. Unless affairs take some unforeseen turn, the Filipinos will resume the war this fall with fresh spirit and a replenished stock of arms and ammunition. One shipload of arms, it is learned on good authority, has reached them within this week.

Of money the leaders of the insurrection have no lack. They control the resources of a large and exceedingly rich country, and even though no crops were harvested for several years they could still obtain enough cash and supplies by impressing to their use the treasures of the church, the stores of farmers and manufacturers, and funds of private individuals—a system of robbery which all have long enforced with the ports recently the ships coming and going into the insurgents, opened to trade by the heavy tribute to the government of the profits of this informal sort of government are supposed to go into the pockets of the leaders, excepting Aguinaldo, who is generally acquitted of enriching himself by the present war; but when the public treasury becomes empty the politicians who are exploiting Aguinaldo may, if they see a possibility of success, conduct the war as a good private investment. Reports from Manila in this city the lines to San Francisco and the Philippines are that the spirits of the insurrectionists are improving.

Americans, like the Spaniards, must defer to nature and rest on their arms most of the time while the country is a mud wallow. The generals are telling their followers that American inaction in the last month is due to discouragement of the Filipinos. The Filipinos, according to these informants, are tolerably contented. Although the insurgents seldom appear, they are living as comfortably as they have been accustomed to, being clothed and receiving rations which an American soldier could not live on, chiefly rice, with only occasionally a little fish or meat. They are fairly well housed, having taken possession of the dwelling houses and public and church buildings in the towns in which they are quartered, and they add to their living by looting.

Through the insurrection service come different stories, that the Filipino Army is becoming demoralized by desertion to the number of twenty or thirty a day, and the men are fast losing heart and are on the verge of desertion. Past experience with the secret service justifies a suspicion that many of its employees, most of whom are holding their Spaniards, are deeply interested in the war, and places by secret means through the lines have been disposed to give reports which they think will please the authorities. Almost since the beginning of the war they have pictured the Filipino Army as on its last legs, and its collapse only a question of days. General Otis caused the war to be placarded with the offer of \$50 for each insurgent soldier voluntarily surrendered. If the Filipino soldiers were deserting by companies, tired of the war and converted to American rule, many of them might be expected to bring their guns into the American lines and receive the reward. The entire harvest from this offer, however, has been less than a hundred guns.

There was a time when Aguinaldo's biggest army hung in the balance, when its destruction appeared inevitable. That was when MacArthur had captured San Fernando, and when the two forces were marching upon San Isidro, with the Filipinos scattering before him. Lawton had made himself a terror to the insurgents, because no obstacles stopped him. If the country was trackless, his men cut roads, and the General and his staff took off their coats and helped. When rations were not forthcoming they breakfasted on another kind of food, and they marched ahead, and they always managed to find their way through the country.